TASK FORCE RUSSIA -- BIWEEKLY REPORT 24 OCTOBER-13 NOVEMBER 1992 9TH REPORT

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

REPORT TO THE U.S. DELEGATION, U.S.-RUSSIAN JOINT COMMISSION ON POW/MIAs

13 NOVEMBER 1992

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This report has been prepared for the use of the Commission in pursuit of our mission. While it is an unclassified document in accordance with Department of Defense classification guidelines for POW/MIA information, it nonetheless contains casualty-related information and should not be disseminated outside of Commission channels pending efforts by the Department of Defense Executive Agent to locate and notify as many of the next of kin as feasible.

BIWEEKLY REPORT ON SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

TASK FORCE RUSSIA (POW/MIA)

Period of Report: 24 OCT--13 NOV 1992

1. SUMMARY: The testimony of General Dmitri Volkogonov during the hearings of the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIAs was the highlight of this extremely busy and productive period. A Task Force Russia (TFR) translation of General Volkogonov's remarks are appended to this report as Annex A. In addition to extensive support to the hearings TFR-Washington (TFR-W) met with several POW/MIA family members to share information and interviewed a number of pertinent U.S. sources, the most instructive of which was LTC (Retd.) Phillip Corso, who desired to correct the record as to his involvement with POW/MIA issues in the Korean War period. The interview with LTC Corso lasted six hours, and the key insights are at Annex B of this report. TFR-W also forwarded seven next-of-kin notification recommendations to OSD, with others pending, based upon the analytical work of TFR with documents provided by the Russian side of the Joint Commission and checked against U.S. records. A sample of current TFR-W analytical work is appended at Annex C. In addition, TFR-W conducted a "hot read-out" of the documents provided by General Volkogonov to the Senate Select Committee. A summary catalog of those documents is at Annex D. TFR-Moscow (TFR-M) maintained a hectic pace of interviews and travel, providing a greater volume of human-source information than in any earlier reporting period. TFR-M interviews continue to provide evidence or suggestions that U.S. Korean War era POWs were taken to the former Soviet Union. TFR-M sent a representative to undertake a detailed search and interview program in the labor camp archives and area of Vorkuta and Syktyvkar, which did not unearth any traces of Cold War shootdown survivors some sources believed might have been held there. TFR-M also aggressively sought broader media coverage of this issue within Russia in hope of drawing forth informed citizens. Increasingly, however, sources on U.S. POWs on formerly Soviet territory expand the search beyond Russia's borders into the other republics.

2. UPDATE ON ISSUES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS:

A. TFR-W recently forwarded seven next-of-kin notification recommendations to OSD. Three more are pending. Each of these service members has been held as unaccounted for. In four cases, the new information indicates that they survived at least long enough to undergo initial processing as POWs. In three other cases, it also appears that the persons may have been captured and processed as POWs. In the remaining three cases, the new information appears to support the earlier finding of death.

B. Both the conclusions of an independent RAND study and figures supplied by General Volkogonov support the previous TFR-W thesis that the Soviet Union generally complied with agreements to return U.S. WWII POWs held by the Germans and liberated by the Red Army. Additional research underscores

that the total number of losses between liberation and repatriation was in the low hundreds, with some dead of accident of war, while, by General Volkogonov's admission, 119 American POWs who had Russian, Ukrainian or Jewish names were held back by the Soviets. Nonetheless, TFR analysts continue a dialog with various authors who contend that large numbers of U.S. POWs were retained by the Soviets, although we have not yet seen any evidence to support these claims.

C. TFR-W prepared a recommended press release and forwarded it to OSD in an attempt to reach out through targeted media outlets to the Russian/Soviet emigre community in the United States for information on U.S. POW/MIAs transported to and held in the former Soviet Union.

D. TFR-W continued to develop its program of interviewing U.S. veterans and former POWs (See Annex B).

E. TFR-W continued to seek the declassification of relevant classified documents from the Korean War and Cold War periods so that the information can be shared with the American people.

F. TFR-M revisited the Central Archive of Cinemaphotographic Documentation at Krasnogorsk, where they received the completed PAL/SECAM videotape of the film sequences they had identified on POW/MIAs. The tape runs 29 minutes and is of good quality. A copy has been forwarded to TFR-W.

MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 040852Z NOV 92]

3. SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEWS AND MEETINGS ATTENDED:

A. TFR-W interviewed LTC (Retd.) Phillip Corso, who served in staff positions in the Far East during the Korean War, where he bore responsibility for POW/MIA issues. He then served on the National Security Council under President Eisenhower, where he again dealt with the issue of Korean War POW/MIAs. LTC Corso, who has often been quoted--and misquoted--in various media forums, welcomed the opportunity to discuss the issue of Korean War POW/MIAs and to attempt to state his involvement clearly for the record. The interview lasted approximately six hours and ranged widely. The most relevant statements made by LTC Corso are appended at Annex B.

B. TFR-M interviewed Nikolay Dmitriyevich Kazersky, a 1950-55 inmate of the Zimka Labor Camp in Komi ASSR. Kazersky stated that he had come into contact with an American pilot during his confinement. He could not recall the pilot's name, but remembered that he claimed that his plane had been damaged over North Korea and he had been forced to land in Soviet territory near Vladivostok. The pilot said he was a native of California. Kazersky also provided a relatively detailed physical description of the pilot, who he believed was an officer. Kazersky remembered that the pilot said his plane had a crew of three, and that his radioman had been in Zimka as well, but that he did not know what had happened to the third crew member. The pilot remained at Zimka for three to six months then was transferred to an unknown location. Kazersky had direct contact with the pilot only once, and the pilot, who had been in isolation for a year or more, had learned very little Russian. Kazersky knew little English. Kazersky named the camp physician's assistant, Pyotr Yevseyevich Brayko, as someone who could corroborate his story. Brayko is a Moscow resident, but, when contacted by TFR-M, he declined to join Kazersky for a joint interview, stating that he knew nothing about U.S. prisoners. Kazersky also identified four other potential interview subjects and stated that the archives of the Vozhayol Directorate should hold records on the American prisoner. TFR-W is currently seeking to identify the pilot through the U.S. archives. TFR-M will pursue the leads provided by Kazersky.

[MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 301715Z OCT 92]

C. TFR-M interviewed Dr. German Viktorovich Borisovsky, who spent three years as a physician in the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi (Sept 1967 to Oct 1970). He claimed he saw an American pilot bail out near the Presidential Palace, but did not get close enough to describe him. Borisovsky stated that he neither knew of nor heard rumors of Soviet military members interrogating or meeting with U.S. POWs in Vietnam. Borisovsky provided the names of the former Soviet ambassador to Vietnam and the defense attache who

served during his tour. Both men are reportedly alive and living in Moscow.

[MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 040813 NOV 92]

D. TFR-M interviewed Colonel (Retd.) Viktor Aleksandrovich Bushuyev, who served eleven months as an intelligence watch officer and analyst in North Korea with the 64th Air Defense Corps in 1952-53. Bushuyev stated that the Soviets had access to technical intelligence that emerged from the interrogations of hundreds of American pilots, but he had no knowledge of Americans being transported to the former Soviet Union, nor of direct interrogation of U.S. POWs by Russians. [NOTE: This tracks, since the 64th Air Defense Corps does not appear to have been involved in the highly compartmentalized Soviet program for direct exploitation of U.S. POWs.]

[MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 060939Z NOV 92]

E. TFR-M interviewed LTC (Retd.) Sergey Zakatov, who formerly headed the International Department of the Ministry of Defense Personnel/Humanitarian Committee before his forced retirement from military service in September, 1992. He now works part time for a charitable organization. TFR-M sought information on "Red Star" hotline results, but Zakatov said the only letters concerned German POWs. He remarked that some people were afraid to talk out of concern about possible recriminations.

[MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 132112Z NOV 92]

F. TFR-M interviewed Pavel Ponomaryov, who claimed to have served as a navigator in a Soviet military transportation aviation squadron stationed in North Vietnam in 1961-62. The unit was under KGB control. Ponomaryov said that on at least two occasions--in both of which he was a participant--unit aircraft clandestinely moved Caucasian prisoners from South Vietnam to North Vietnam. He could offer no names, but he said the prisoners were rumored to be American pilots. [NOTE: The earliest known U.S. POW in Vietnam was captured in 1964. We are also unaware of any report of former U.S. POWs claiming to have been airlifted from South to North Vietnam.]

[MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 132112Z NOV 92]

G. TFR-M interviewed Colonel (Retd.) Leonid Ivanovich Ambrosov, who had served as chief of staff in an anti-aircraft battalion in Vietnam from Sept 1965 to Aug 1966. Ambrosov said he had no knowledge of Soviets taking part in the interrogations of American POWs in Vietnam. He claimed the Soviets provided questions to the Vietnamese, who then posed them during interrogations. He did not know what happened to the resulting reports.. Ambrosov said that the most fruitful interview subjects would be the KGB officers who served in Vietnam. Additionally, he provided the names of several high-ranking intelligence officers and commanders who served in Korea. [MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 040852Z NOV 92]

H. TFR-M met with ARK representatives Boris Yuzhin and Susan Messanai to discuss possible cooperative efforts. Yuzhin claimed to have a source who as late as 1989 was mistakenly thrown into a cell with a U.S. pilot from Vietnam. Yuzhin added that some Americans had their names changed upon entering the GULAG. Ms. Messanai discussed the Markin/Markham case and asked for assistance on other issues.

[MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 132120Z NOV 92]

I. TFR-M met with Vladimir Vladimirovich Dorofeyev, president of the Ukrainian search association OBELISK. Dorofeyev has been working closely with the Germans and the Italians regarding their POW/MIAs. He raised the possibility of an American POW living in western Ukraine. [NOTE: TFR-M will pursue this lead]. On the matter of cooperation, TFR-M informed Dorofeyev that all of their work was done in close coordination with the Russian side of the Joint Commission. Dorofeyev suggested that the U.S. conclude separate agreements with each former USSR republic to search its records and stated that he, personally, did not believe the Ukrainian security services were cooperating with their Russian

counterparts to impede U.S. efforts.

[MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 132120Z NOV 92]

J. TFR-M met with Valeriy Rudnev, an Izvestiya correspondent who has written on the Reynolds Cold War shootdown case in the past. He sought U.S. documents for use in a future article. TFR-M explained the administrative restrictions involved. In the course of the discussion, Rudnev claimed to have interviewed several sources with direct knowledge of new information, some of which contradicted claims by the Russian side of the Joint Commission. Rudnev agreed to contact his sources to ask if they would be willing to speak with the Joint Commission. While Rudnev was generally forthcoming, it appeared certain that he expected help in return as he continues to develop the Reynolds story commercially.

[MSG CITE: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 132120Z NOV 92]

K. TFR-W met with Mr. Dan Reed, a U.S. veteran whose organization has ties to a Russian (Afghanistan) veterans' organization. Mr. Reed has visited Russia and contacted TFR to share information he had gathered. Mr. Reed stated that his Russian counterparts had told him of three U.S. Korean War veterans living in the greater Suzdal area, but, due to his lack of Russian language ability, it was impossible for Mr. Reed to follow up the lead. Mr. Reed's counterparts are an unknown quantity to TFR.

L. TFR-M and TFR-W met with several POW/MIA relatives. These meetings were consistently beneficial to all parties. The family members provided TFR with the data they had collected on their cases over the decades, as well as offering insight into which archival sources had proven most lucrative. Their aid saves TFR a great deal of work, as well as adding a profound human dimension to the mission. TFR, on its part, is anxious to ensure that all concerned family members are treated with the understanding, cooperation and respect merited on behalf of the loved ones they lost in service to our country.

M. Between 26-30 October 1992, TFR-M conducted a follow-up visit to Vorkuta and Syktyvkar, Komi ASSR, to inspect local archives and meet with local residents who might hold information on U.S. POWs in the vast local camp system. TFR-M sought information specifically on two Cold War incidents and generally on any possible imprisonment of U.S. POWs in the region. The search revealed no information on missing Cold War flight crews, but did identify files on seven persons (non-POW) who matched U.S. detainee reports from the 1950s. The cases on these U.S. citizens had been resolved. TFR-M met with Vladimir Ivanovich Timonin, co-chairman of Vorkuta Memorial, an organization devoted to the memory of the victims of the camps. Timonin said that, during his own imprisonment in the post-WWII period, he had met one U.S. aviator who claimed to have been at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attack occurred. The aviator was captured in Manchuria by Soviet forces. The aviator was of Russian extraction and spoke excellent Russian. He was freed in the 1950s, and Mr. Timonin assumed the aviator returned home. There were no further details. Mr. Timonin then arranged a meeting with Olga Petrovna, an 81 year old Vorkuta resident who had been released from the local camps in 1946. She claimed to have met a black man in 1939, but could not be certain he was an American. She also said another camp inmate, who has died, told her of two American aviators who were shot down over Murmansk and interned. The aviators were reportedly released in 1944 and repatriated. She had no additional information on Americans. In related discussions, local sources agreed that the odds were slight that U.S. POWs would have been held in the local camp complex, since this was a labor camp system run by the MVD, in which information flowed freely. The sources believed that American POWs would have been so sensitive they would have been held in out-of-the-way places--and not under MVD control. [Note: the implication was that an organization such as the KGB would have had to handle such prisoners]. TFR-M also provided a one-and-one-half hour interview to the local Vorkuta newspaper, appealing to local residents to come forward with information, and taped a fifteen minute interview with the local television station. In Syktyvkar, the archives conformed with those in Vorkuta--there was no information on clandestinely-held U.S. POWs. TFR-M assesses that these archival sources have now been examined with sufficient thoroughness to exclude the possibility of the discovery of information on U.S. POWs in the MVD files. Should the local media appeals surface new information, however, TFR-M is prepared to return to Vorkuta or Syktyvkar on short notice.

4. SIGNIFICANT LETTERS/PHONE CONTACTS: TFR-M received no significant letters or phonecalls from former Soviet citizens during the reporting period. TFR-W had frequent telephone contact with POW/MIA family members, veterans, archives, and service offices. TFR-W received faxed translations of two letters in the possession of Mr. Dmitri Vinogradov. The first referred to the "Fabian" case, which was resolved in the 1950s. The second referenced an "Albert Perten," who was reportedly a U.S. WWII era POW who died in the Ural Mountains. TFR-W has not yet been able to adequately match "Albert Perten" to any reasonably similar name from U.S. archival sources, but our effort continues.

5. SIGNIFICANT ARCHIVES OR OTHER DOCUMENTS OBTAINED: In the course of his Senate testimony, General Volkogonov passed a number of documents to Senator Kerry. These documents are now in the possession of TFR-W, and have received an initial hasty review for salient points of interest. A brief summary of these documents is appended as Annex D. They will be translated as swiftly as manpower constraints permit; in the meantime, they are being exploited in the original.

6. SIGNIFICANT CONUS ACTIVITIES:

A. An initial analysis of General Volkogonov's testimony (Annex A) produced the following observations:

--General Volkogonov's repeated remarks that it was "irrefutable" that the KGB (MGB) had interrogated U.S. POWs in Korea was a major step forward. Previously, the Russian side has adamantly denied any direct involvement with U.S. POWs.

--This admission fit the model that has been emerging ln the course of the Commission's work. The Russian side only admits that which portrays them in a negative light when the weight of evidence threatens to become so overwhelming that it can no longer be resisted without embarrassment. Even then, they attempt to localize the "damage."

--General Volkogonov's remarks were also noteworthy in that, while blaming the KGB/MGB/NKVD, he absolved the GRU of any guilt. This may represent an emerging fault line in Russian political geography, as organizations struggle for diminishing resources and approved roles. It may also--or alternatively--indicate that General Volkogonov has been forced by circumstances to take sides in an internal power struggle.

--As noted above, General Volkogonov's admission that 119

U.S. WWII POWs who had Russian, Ukrainian or Jewish names were held back by the Soviets following their liberation from German camps tracks with the analysis done previously by Task Force Russia. While final numbers could be somewhat higher, the Volkogonov statement on this issue appears credible, pending the discovery of further information.

--Although he stated categorically that no U.S. POWs were alive in Russia, General Volkogonov repeatedly offered remarks to the effect that nothing could yet be ruled out and that there was clearly more information to be uncovered. This allows for possible future revelations. TFR analysts strongly believe that the Russian side, or elements thereof, are aware of their imprisonment of U.S. Korean War POWs and Cold War shootdown survivors. This information is being withheld, pending the amassing of more evidence by the U.S. side. The perceived sensitivity may have less to do with the action of taking these POWs forty years ago than with their eventual fates in the more recent past--perhaps within the career spans of serving officers. If this were so, it would explain the "allergic" reaction of the Russian side when the Korean and aspects of the Cold War issues are raised.

B. Archival Work: In support of the Senate Select Committee hearings and in their aftermath, a great deal of time was spent in tracking down archival sources footnoted or referenced by witnesses or "experts" on the POW/MIA issue. Often, the footnotes proved spurious. Claims that important records, such as the "CCRAK" or "PWX" files, were still classified or were missing, consistently proved untrue. In the course of our research, TFR continues to uncover further sources of documentation, and, at present, our

paramount difficulty in the research effort is the abundance of information, which must be evaluated then correlated with information from other archival sources. In order to gain an overview, relevant data from a wide number of service and government archives must be fused. A positive result of TFR's archival work to date is the revelation of just how well-kept and detailed the information on our service members generally has been and, further, the great pains taken to repatriate living POWs and to resolve the fates of others. On the other hand, TFR's work represents the first time the U.S. government has taken such an in-depth view of Soviet behavior vis-a-vis our POW/MIAs over time. Previous efforts primarily focused on individual wars or even individual cases; however, when analysts look back over five decades of Soviet activity, patterns begin to emerge and that which seemed logically inexplicable starts to become clear.

7. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES: The Executive Secretary has not specified any changes to the operational priorities detailed in Annex C of the previous TFR Biweekly Report (23 October 1992).

8. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A. In coordination with the appropriate agencies, TFR must continue to expand its efforts into the non-Russian republics of the former Soviet Union.

B. Given the greater knowledge now available to TFR analysts, all documents received from the Russian side since the Commission's inception should be subjected to a comprehensive review prior to the end of the calendar year. A priority goal should be to insure that any document bearing information on a specific unaccounted for service member is forwarded to the appropriate service casualty office for forwarding to the next-of-kin of the service member.

C. TFR should continue its program of cooperation with-and support to POW/MIA family members.

ANNEX A to TASK FORCE RUSSIA BIWEEKLY REPORT of NOV 92

SUBJECT: General Volkogonov's Senate Testimony

1. Introduction.

On 11 November 1992, General Dmitri Volkogonov made history by testifying before the United States Senate Select Committee on POW/MIAs. The most notable admission was that KGB officers had interrogated U.S. POWs in Korea. Although the remainder of the general's testimony did not offer anything dramatically new, it was of interest in that it (1) clearly articulated the official Russian position on the issue at this time, (2) refused to rule out the possibility of further revelations, and (3) brought to the public's attention information that had previously been available only to specialists. For the record, this annex quotes or paraphrases General Volkogonov's testimony in the order it was given. While the general was ably assisted by a competent interpreter, the text below represents the testimony as heard, translated, and quoted or paraphrased by Task Force Russia. The differences are of nuance, not of substance.

2. The Testimony.

A. Opening statement. Volkogonov said that he had met with President Yeltsin on the eve of his departure to report the status of the work of the commission, and that President Yeltsin provided him with documents to present to the Senate [Note: these documents are briefly described in Annex D to this biweekly report]. President Yeltsin also provided a statement, which Volkogonov read. The salient remark was that:

"No American citizens are currently held against their will on the territory of Russia."

Followed by Volkogonov's observations:

"The Committee provides an excellent example to us [the Russians] of how we should regard citizens' rights."

"At a time when the issue of reform itself is in doubt, it is significant that Russia is paying so much attention to this matter."

B. Volkogonov's responses to Senate questions:

[Have you ever heard of American being interrogated by Russians during the Vietnam War?]

"I have only heard of this since the work of the Commission began...With my own hands, I have examined hundreds and hundreds of archival documents, without result [on this issue]...I want to say that my own father was shot in 1937 and, to date, I can't establish where he is buried...We get our most important information from the archives...I will give Senator Kerry these four volumes of documents, some of which are new [NOTE: none addressed the issue of Soviet involvement with U.S. POWs in or from Vietnam]...[Volkogonov switches to the Korean issue]...A Soviet aviation unit took part...overall, 1,000 U.S. aircraft were shot down...the survivors were imprisoned in camps near China...we have the numbers of the camps and their locations...forty-nine interrogation reports were found...we found two people who were personally involved (Korotkov and Orlov), who are reliable men...One of them was in Pyongyang [Orlov], the other worked near the Soviet border [Korotkov], based in Khabarovsk or Ussuriysk...approximately 3,000 Americans were held in these [Korean] camps."

[When asked whether there had been any transfers of U.S. POWs to Soviet territory]

"Only nine Vietnam period Americans were transferred through Moscow...[these were deserters, not POWs]...they were transferred from Hanoi and Japan for propaganda purposes...they were eventually; sent to Sweden."

[Is there any evidence or have you heard of POWs transferred to the Soviet Union from Vietnam?]

"No. I stress that. There were only deserters. Not POWs. They were based on carriers, etc...they didn't come directly from Vietnam...a Japanese pacifist organization helped the KGB on this."

[Were POWs transferred from Korea?]

"I have found nothing to show it, after examining a vast number of documents...Between themselves, the KGB--NKVD--and the GRU normally told the truth, although they lied to others, and here is a [pertinent] document [reads into the record inter-Ministry correspondence that questions whether there were American citizens in the special prisons of the MVD--answer is negative]...This was a top secret document for the MVD, and it is dated right after the end of the war in Korea...Despite all of our work, the activity of dozens of archivists, we have found no evidence of U.S. citizens held on the territory of the former Soviet Union...Then there is the question of the two helicopter pilots who were forced to put down in North Korea [NOTE: reference is to a post-Korean War in which two pilots were interned then repatriated]. Stalin and Zhou Enlai did communicate about POWs in 1952 and Stalin, although he was a bloody man, recommended a full exchange."

[Based on your archives, is there any evidence of POWs moved to China?]

"There were camps on the Chinese border. We know that the Chinese and North Koreans worked them together. Five camps were known to us, as well as data on the officers, NCOs and soldiers in them...We don't have specific information on transfers to China."

[Were there any transfers through other East Bloc nations?]

"This is the first time I've heard of such a thing."

[Describe which files you have researched. What remains to be looked at?]

"We've looked at the archives from the KGB, Foreign Ministry, MVD, Ministry of Defense and the

Presidential Archives...There are a limited number of specific documents that remain to be examined--we're not done in the Presidential Archives...We already gave the U.S. side several hundred documents from World War II and the Cold War...Now I'm working in the Presidential Archives, in which we found the information on the Polish POWs killed in 1940 [the Katyn Massacre] and evidence of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact...Then there are the 'special files,' which are sealed. We don't know what's in them until we open them...It will take several more months to finish our research, and we can't exclude finding something else...There are no archives to which I do not have access...We've looked in the KGB psychiatric hospital archives, but we've found nothing."

[What about the GRU files?]

"We looked in the GRU archives on Vietnam and Korea, and found one interesting document, a 31 January 1951 request from Pyongyang to our GRU intelligence leaders, asking us to provide English-language interrogators...The head of the GRU forbid any such participation in interrogation, but agreed to help with other intelligence work--he believed the KGB should handle any such interrogations. I believe that the interrogations [in Korea] involved the KGB more than the GRU...We also looked at all our archives on Vietnam, but only for information of POWs--we found no specific information on names."

[Do the interrogation documents available to you indicate when the interrogations ended?]

"I have to look." Volkogonov and Colonel Osipov examine the documents in their possession. "The information is in there. I think it was...they ended in the beginning of 1953.n

[Is there any information on Vietnam POWs in the Presidential Archives?]

"These files looked at the big picture. Intelligence is there only when it had a bearing on the issue. There is sensational material, but not on Korea and Vietnam; however, our work is not yet complete...We're now also working with the Border Troops archives, which would have information on all border violations. We hope this will shed a new light...In the archives of the special [security] services there is information on a number of U.S. citizens living in Russia voluntarily--but not held against their will. We have their names and they have agreed to meet with the media. These include soldiers, diplomats, and others, who for foreign policy or moral reasons decided to stay."

[What information do you have on the interrogation of U.S. POWs by Russian personnel in Vietnam?]

"I personally met with two retired colonels..." [NOTE: At this point General Volkogonov confused the Vietnam and Korea issues, speaking of the testimony of Colonels Korotkov and Osipov. Apparently, he misunderstood or misheard the question.] [What was your status during the coup?]

"I was the only general who supported Yeltsin before the coup, for which I was repeatedly fired from my positions...During the coup, unfortunately, I was in a hospital in London for an operation.

[Returning to the previous question, you meant prisoners were, indeed, interrogated in Vietnam?]

"I didn't say that. No. We didn't find that...But in Korea, they did it. So it is possible, by logic, that is was done in Vietnam...But there is irrefutable evidence...documents...from Korea...We will give our data to the U.S. side."

[Was interrogation information sent to the USSR?]

"Representatives from the security services were in Vietnam and they, of course, reported to Moscow on all facets of the problem...But I have to stress that these wars were fought in Vietnam and Korea, not on the territory of the Soviet Union." [What is your personal view of the possibility of live U.S. POWs in Russia? On the transport of POWs to the Soviet Union?]

"My own view...and it's a matter of honor...I'm an old man now and I think of myself as a man of

honor...I promised to tell you the whole truth...My goal is to tell the whole truth to the public...I believe that there are no Americans being held because we appeared on television, private corporations offered rewards, we sought information in many way, but we didn't find anything, not one instance--after several months...We have only tales of individuals--and we cannot dismiss hypotheses...But we have no evidence, only a possibility and not a strong one.

[What was the status of the six Americans admittedly held in the Soviet Union in the 1950s?]

"Those six Americans in special prisons--foreigners were kept in special prisons--Marchuk, Berkesh, etc.--they were arrested for 'espionage,' which was a mark of the Soviet propaganda system...They stamped 'spy' on any foreign citizen detained, even though they were totally innocent...for instance, the NKVD chief [talks about the Oggins case]...this was tragic...but the others mentioned above were repatriated [NOTE: This is true and well documented]...I feared, at the beginning of the investigation, that the security services would try to withhold information, so I went to President Yeltsin...I met with the heads of the intelligence services...And then I got access to virtually everything...the KGB archives on Korea were also opened...And the KGB (NKVD) archives from the 30's and 40's have now been broadly opened."

[Have documents been destroyed?]

"Given the conditions after 21 August [ending of the coup], the security services didn't have the opportunity to destroy. anything beyond the documents that immediately concerned their own complicity, their finances, orders...But documents could have been destroyed earlier, back in Stalin's time, for instance."

[What is the degree of cooperation between the various agencies and ministries in Russia?]

"I often spoke to Yeltsin, and he ordered full cooperation from all the officials...but the work depends not only on the bigwigs, but on those who work down in the archives...I am a personal policy adviser to the President, yet I personally have spent a great deal of time in archives...Our team works well with the American side of the Commission...we went to Vorkuta, Khabarovsk--wherever they want to go...We are preparing a trip to Stalin-era camps--there are big numbers involved--such as those in Kolyma or on Kamchatka...We will go to these camps and study their archives...It might take three to six months, but we want to know the fate of every American...I am working closely with Ambassador Toon."

[In respect to "new thinking," you said the situation was uncertain...what opportunities exist for your opponents to influence this process?]

"The chances that reform will succeed in Russia are 60/40 [in favor of reform]...we are approaching a culminating point...and everyone must understand that a defeat of Yeltsin is a defeat of all--even for America and the free world...If reform collapses, then all work on the POW issue will be stopped immediately...but I am personally accustomed to being attacked for my views.

[How many Russian citizens work full or part time for the Commission?]

"Including volunteers, about fifty. There are twenty who work permanently for the Commission, then there are other archivists. We try to provide material incentives to attract still others [references Borovoi fund]...even average citizens try to help."

[In your research on Stalin, did you ever encounter a scheme to withhold U.S. POWs?]

"I wrote about Stalin long ago and I wasn't looking for that...Also, I couldn't write about Korea, since matters were still classified...I did find information on camps in Germany that held 22,000 [repatriated] Americans. Stalin gave an order to check for Vlassovites or collaborationists. Only 100 were held back, prisoners with Russian, Ukrainian or Jewish names. Some of these died, others went into the camps...Here, the exact number is 119, of whom 18 died in the camps. Most were released after U.S.

government demands, you see. But some were held. On the Korea issue, there are only fragments, such as Stalin's warning to [Zhou Enlai] that some American POWs might be spies."

[Were East Europeans also active in handling U.S. POWs in Korea?]

"There is no documentation to that effect. The situation is that, in the post-war period, Americans were detained in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland...But we have no evidence of joint work."

[Do we have lists of those living in Russia whom you referenced?]

"Yes, it's in the documents...[cites deserters, those who asked for asylum, giving the names Huxley, Tarashenko, Starr, Green, Halperin, all of whom he said came from the "day before his departure" list]...They are all ready to meet the press... There were also forty-nine U.S. citizens who gave up their citizenship in the 1930's...Many of these went through the camp system, and many died...Some made it to the USA...five old people are still alive and want help contacting relatives in the USA."

[But what about POWs? Couldn't this totalitarian government have kept a secret camp?]

"There was a great change after 1955, and if there had been one U.S. POW after that date, we would know...There are issues of tragic fates, of deaths, of graves--but on the issue of living prisoners, we can nearly exclude that possibility that any are alive now.

[It was clear to us in Moscow that the level of resistance to your work was strong--the GRU was especially reluctant to help. Can you tell the Commission that you are now getting GRU cooperation?]

"At the beginning, there were serious differences of opinion with the security services. I went to Yeltsin, and I informed the public. As a result of Yeltsin's intervention, the situation has improved dramatically... The head of the GRU has agreed to give us all the documents we need... Now we would never find, for instance, a folder marked 'U.S. POWs'--we have to hunt through many archives for bits of information... And there is such a huge number of documents, hundreds of thousands of them... It's a huge mission, and we are not automated. The Americans working with us know how tough it is.

[Back to Vietnam. Tensions between our countries were high. You acknowledged an interest in technology from World War II and Korea. It's hard to believe there wasn't an enormous interest in our pilots and state of the art equipment from Vietnam. Many ships left Haiphong with unknown cargoes, many flights. Are there any pertinent documents?]

"True, U.S. planes were state of the art. But our rockets were high tech... We talked with everybody, ambassadors, rocketeers, the GRU--and they all say that the Vietnamese immediately took control of any downed pilots who survived their crashes...They took the pilots to unknown destinations...The Vietnamese kept many secrets from the Soviets, it's a characteristic of Eastern society.

[Well, that's borne out by our own information and contacts--they are anxious to maintain their sovereignty. But there is information on the KGB interrogation of at least one U.S. individual, maybe two or three.]

"The KGB did it in Korea, it's irrefutable. Therefore, I do not exclude the possibility in Vietnam." [Do you agree we're in a race against time because of the problems you face in Russia?]

"I believe we will adhere to the course of reform. I'm optimistic that we will solve the issue of every American through our work in the archives."

[In the psychological hospital records, patients are referred to by numbers, not by names. If you were looking for Americans by name, how would you conduct your search?]

"The main institute was under the KGB, and we could look for the individual in question in the KGB

archives and find their hospital number...Now we know that two people were held by the NKVD/KGB in the 1950's...We know about it from the KGB dossiers, we have access to them all. Unfortunately, there is no new information...whenever a person is sent to a mental hospital, there is a file maintained on who sent him, and we track it back to the agency...But the names are often incorrect or false."

[What about the report of Russian names given to U.S. citizens?]

"It's difficult to conceal identities under the intimate conditions of camp life...For instance, we asked about this 'David Markin' in Vorkuta, but hundreds of officials never indicated the least knowledge of such an American--and the system could not have hidden him...His identity would have emerged from informal conversations, etc...In this case [voice rising] a criminal led us from lager to lager...We and our American colleagues went there, but found nothing. This man is not a reliable witness. We found one Markin, but he was Russian and thirty years too young."

[Why did this name "Markin" surface then?]

"This criminal Pugantsev said he knew David Markin. We flew to the camp, but no one there, including prisoners or guards, had heard anything about him. Then Pugantsev said it was another camp... Pugantsev is a criminal with a long record [angry]...This Markin was supposedly from the Korean War period...Finally, we decided that Pugantsev wanted to disorient us for personal motives... He did all this on his own initiative...He wanted to go to America and promised to reveal a great deal."

[A Senator spoke to a woman who claims to have been the fiance of a David Markham.]

"We can't exclude the possibility of a coincidence...in Russia, Markin is a name almost as common as Ivanov, or Smith in America...We tracked forty-three people with names like Markin in the camp system, but there was not relation to Korea. They were all around thirty to forty years old, so unless Markin was ten years old when he was flying in Korea...Still, we continue to follow up every lead...I'm becoming an expert on all of these camps.

[There is a list of Russians we wanted to hear testify-- Korotkov, Dmitriyev, Gregoriyev, Pugantsev, the former ambassador to Laos, Orlov. We were told your were opposed to this.]

"I never said that--I only had doubts regarding Pugantsev, who is not worth of trust...The rest are all private persons, some of them from other republics...There are, of course, logistics problems...But Orlov, Korotkov, I know them and they're good people. But Pugantsev..."

[There is a claim by Gregoriyev that prisoners were transferred "for life" from Indochina and Vietnam in 1970.]

"I've never heard of it. General Gregoriyev never said this to me, he didn't come to me...This is the first time I've heard of General Gregoriyev."

[What was the degree of North Korean cooperation?]

"The interrogation protocols are good, there was never a question about that...We have accurate information--and no reason to conceal information from the U.S...We can look at any documents now, but, initially, there were problems."

[What about cooperation from the Vietnamese?]

"There is a Foreign Affairs representative on the Commission...But we expressed a desire for direct American to Vietnam or Korea contacts, it would be more correct.

3. Key points of General Volkogonov's closing remarks.

"Three or four years ago it would have been impossible to imagine me here. This is evidence of the enormous changes in my country and in the relationship between Russia and the USA...I am a man of honor and will continue to work on all of these questions, and to prevent a return to the Cold War and the old days."

Annex B to Task Force Russia Biweekly Report 13 November 1992

SUBJECT: Interview with LTC (Retired) Philip Corso

Task Force Russia interviewed LTC (Retired) Philip Corso on 11 November 1992. The interview lasted six hours. LTC Corso described his career in World War II, the Korean War, and his service at the National Security Council. This summary is divided into four parts; POW estimates and exchanges, policy interference, the Far East Command intelligence process, and Soviet involvement in the Korean War. All of the positions and opinions are those of LTC Corso.

POW Estimates and Exchanges

LTC Corso simultaneously held a number of intelligence positions at the Far Eastern Command, one of which involved estimating the status of American POWs. The original POW figure for sick and wounded, his initial responsibility, was about 1800, but this was constantly adjusted; reports from camps on POW deaths, reports of men buried, etc., modified the figures. When the fighting slowed down, the estimate went from 1800 to about 1200 sick and wounded.

LTC Corso feels approximately 500 U.S. prisoners didn't come back from Little Switch, the first exchange. It encompasses LTC Corso's own estimates on some personnel who may have died, some who were sick, but still in captivity.

Corso stated in a Little Switch message to Washington that there were men who weren't returned and would likely die in captivity. There was no response.

He left a list of 8100 POWs, including sick and wounded, with his successor. LTC Corso is adamant that his figures were based **only** on reported POWs.

LTC Corso maintains that he had long determined U.S. POWs were shipped to China and the USSR from Korea. He met with the Soviet defector Rastvorov purely over concern that the NKVD would use POW identities to build legends for illegals either returned in POW swaps or later. He summarized the NKVD documentation concerns in a 1-page report to President Eisenhower. He maintains that Eisenhower knew about U.S. POWs shipped to China and the USSR; it was common knowledge. He says the oft-touted "coverup" was of the "sources and methods" issue, not the "fact" of U.S. POWs in China and the USSR.

Policy Interference

At a point in the interview, LTC Corso departed into the issue of the "fear of general war" in the 1950's and the policy that limited U.S. actions. The Executive Branch, from the President down, was largely concerned with avoiding nuclear war with the Soviets. Corso felt that incremental escalation of warfare was counterproductive, but the general feeling in policy-making bodies was that direct confrontation with the Soviets could be disastrous.

The FEC Intelligence Process

Reports came in at a rate of a hundred per day related to targeting, POWs, etc. LTC Corso marked them for filing. For POW camps and targets, each file had a current and past recon photo. When a file built up to 20-30 reports, it was sent to him for action.

LTC Corso tried to get the same level of intelligence on camps in Manchuria and the USSR. It was denied territory, and thus information was scarce.

LTC Corso's Recollections on Soviet Involvement in the Korean War

LTC Corso estimated overall Soviet troop strength in Korea at 22,000 in a 1950 or '51 report to GEN Rasmussen; G2, FEC was told not to send this out (ostensibly because there would be a bean-counting dispute), but then Rasmussen relented. It was accepted by the Department of the Army, a matter of some pride to LTC Corso.

About the time that U.S. General Dean was interned, a PVT Pak San Yong, a North Korean army soldier in U.S. captivity, was identified as a member of the NK Central Committee. He was actually a Lieutenant General. Corso said Pak was actually a Soviet, in the rank of Colonel; among other things, Pak disclosed that U.S. POWs had been sent to the USSR. As a possible indication of his importance, he was the first man asked for by the other side in Big Switch.

Task Force Russia asked what Pak knew about the criteria for shipping U.S. POWs to the USSR.

LTC Corso replied that POWs were prioritized by specialty, and that Pak had a list of specialties desired.

Pak was in custody for 6-8 months. LTC Corso debriefed him for a week or so; he then reverted back to camp control. Pak had told Corso: "I will return only [to North Korea and beyond] to see my family; they'll kill me because they'll know I talked."

Task Force Russia asked if Corso recalled anything out of the POW experience or from other duties on Order of Battle information on the 64th Air Corps.

LTC Corso said that he was very busy with U.S.-sponsored guerrillas, targeting, POWs, and didn't have that many analysts. He was involved in Soviet Order of Battle on only two counts.

1) He studied the Soviet Far East order of battle holdings. He noticed they were only year-to-year copies. LTC Corso was given the job of bringing them up to date.

2) LTC Corso was involved in analyzing how Soviet allocation of nuclear weapons functioned.

Task Force Russia asked if Pak give numbers of POWs shipped North.

LTC Corso said that it was just a policy [of the Soviets and seemingly Pak didn't deal with numbers of POWs].

Corso felt secure to say that during the Korean War, U.S. prisoners were being shipped to the USSR. He had firm evidence that could support two trainloads, 450 per train, round number 900, of U.S. POWs sent to the USSR. He had ample evidence on a third train. The all-source files on the first two were approximately an inch thick. The third was not as voluminous. The estimate was 900 firm, maybe as many as 1200.

There were no conclusive reports on Khabarovsk as a destination for U.S. POWs.

ANNEX C to Task Force Russia Biweekly Report for 13 November 1992

SUBJECT: The List of 510

1. In February 1992, the Russians provided Senator Smith with a list of 510 names (TFR-3, 155-177 [[on the copy provided to the Library of Congress the 3 in TFR-3 was circle and changed to 2; the second 5 in 155 was circled and changed to 4]]). The list is entitled:

LIST American Prisoners of War (Data for 1950-51)

2. The following actions were taken to refine the list:

a. The first review of the list accomplished by Ms. Wendy Hollingsworth of the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) and by Mr. John Manning of the U.S. Army Center for Mortuary Affairs Office (CMAO), was used by TFR-W as the basis of reference and was of great help.

b. A complete scrub of the list was then conducted by TFR-W employing the following sources:

(1) The Battle Monuments Commission List of those personnel who lost their lives and whose remains were not recovered;

(2) The Big and Little Switch lists of POWs returned to military control, provided by CILHI and UNCMAC;

(3) The CMAO Rosters of U.S. Dead in Korea (All Services);

(4) The CMAO Rosters of U.S. POW, MIA, Non-Battle Casualties Korean War Operations (All Services);

(5) The CMAO Rosters of Non-Recoverable & Buried at Sea, Korean Operations;

(6) Frequent specific queries to the USA, USAF, and USMC Casualty Offices and to the NPRC to clarify individual cases;

(7) Consultation with private individuals with personal knowledge of persons and events from the Korean War.

3. An intensive six week examination of the list identified the great majority of names with certainty; however 49 names remain unidentifiable at this time. This effort continues. The examination of the list has revealed the following information about U.S. personnel:

Breakdown of List of 510

Unaccounted For U.S. Military Personnel:	
Died in Enemy Hands/Body Not Recovered (DIEH/BNR)	57
Missing in Action, Declared Dead/Body Not Recovered (DMIA/BNR)(includes four men on the UNCMAC list)	389
	14
Killed in Action/Body Not Recovered (KIA/BNR)	1
Died of Wounds/Body Not Recovered (DOW/BNR)	1
Died Non-Battle/Body Not Recovered (DNB/BNR)	1
	Subtotal
74	
Accounted For U.S. Military Personnel:	
POWs Returned to Military Control (RMC)	322

Died in Enemy Hands/Remains Recovered (DIEH/RR)	22
Killed in Action/Remains Recovered (KIA/RR)	4
Died of Disease/Remains Recovered	1
Subtotal	349

Other Non-U.S. Military Casualty Categories:

Missionaries taken prisoner and later released	8
CIA employees taken prisoner and later released	2
Names apparently obtained through interrogation	13
Unidentifiable names	49
Duplicate names	15
Subtotal	87
Total	510

Three names were also found on List of 71 provided by the Russians in June 1992. An analysis of this list was included as Appendix C in the 9 October TFR Biweekly Report.

4. An examination of the patterns evident in the list reveals that it is composed of information from various files that the Russian side did not make available to the U.S. side. These files/patterns are as follows:

a. Names 1-14 consists of 14 officers of which 13 are from the 24th Infantry Division and one is Air Force.

b. Names 15-338 consists of 323 enlisted men in the following categories:

24th Infantry Division 287 7th Infantry Division 7 2nd Infantry Division 5 1st Cavalry Division 4 25th Infantry Division 3 1st Marine Division 1 Unidentifiable 16

c. Names 339-408 consist of 60 officers, 6 enlisted men, two missionaries, and one unknown civilian. The unit breakdown is as follows:

Off EM Others

2nd Infantry Division 25 24th Infantry Division 14 5 25th Infantry Division 5 1st Cavalry Division 2 Other Army Units 3 United States Air Force 7 United States Navy 1 Unknown Army Unit 3 1 Unidentifiable Civilian 1 Missionaries 2

d. Names 409-418 consist of 6 missionaries and 3 duplicates of names already on the list. These

missionaries and the 2 cited in subparagraph c above were transported to Moscow and then released in Berlin in 1953.

e. Names 419-426 consist of USAF enlisted men from the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron.

f. Names 427-439 consist of 8 officers and 4 enlisted men of the B-29 crew of the 91st Strategic Reconnaissance Squadron, shot down over North Korea in early 1953.

g. Names 440-445 consist of 2 U.S. Air Force, and 1 U.S. Army officers, 2 duplicates from earlier in the list, and 1 unknown Army officer.

h. Names 446-459 tells the strangest story within this list. Six of the names are identified as officers of the "4th Parachute Company." The U.S. Army customarily letters its companies. However, the exception during the Korean War was for Ranger companies, which were numbered. Russian military terminology does not have a word for Ranger, and it appears that the Soviets used the word "Parachute." TFR interviewed Mr. Joseph C. Watts, Jr., a former member of the 4th Ranger Co. and Korean War veteran who serves as the unofficial unit historian. He identified most of these six officers as the officers of the 4th Ranger Co. during the Korean War, as well as one other officer. He stated that none of these officers were ever taken prisoner, that the 4th Rangers lost no prisoners, and recovered all their dead and wounded. Only one man was ever listed as missing in action - after he had been detailed to the 8086th Army Unit. This unit apparently was assigned to 8th Army for special operations. The MIA was lost during a POW recovery action after he loaded POWs aboard a helicopter and was unable to climb aboard himself. Also in this group of names is that of LTC John Hugh McGee, the commander of the 8086th Army Unit, and the name of a COL Van Houten, who commanded the Ranger Training Center at Fort Benning in 1950-51 and did not serve in Korea. Finally, the name of the MIA appears on the list (No. 455) with the rest of the Rangers. TFR's analytical conclusion is that SFC Miles was taken prisoner and under interrogation apparently revealed the names of the Rangers that appear in this section, all of whom he would have known personally or of whom he would have had knowledge. It is standard intelligence practice to assemble an order-of-battle of enemy officers, particularly of special operations units as SFC Miles served in.

i. The last 51 names (460-510) consists of the following:

31 unidentifiable names (most of which are garbled last names only), 9 duplicate names, 4 USAF officers, 2 USAF enlisted men who appear to have been killed when their aircraft were shot down; 2 USA officers 1 USA enlisted man 2 CIA employees

The two CIA employees were John T. Downey and Richard Fechteau (462-3) who were shot down over China in 1952. They were repatriated in the early 1970's.

5. Findings on POW/MIAs

a. Seventy-four (74) unaccounted for (did not return home alive; remains were not returned) personnel of the United States Armed Forces have been identified on this list.

b. Fifty-seven (57) of the 74 were already known by the United States to have died in enemy hands. Their bodies were not recovered.

c. Fourteen (14) of the 74 had been listed as MIA presumed dead. The information on this list tells us that these 14 men were, in fact, POWs in the custody of the Communist forces in Korea, though whether the of Chinese, North Koreans, or the Soviets cannot yet be determined.

6. Conclusions on the Nature of the List

a. The Task Force realizes that this list has been described by Commission members as a "list of U.S. POWs from the Korean Conflict who were interrogated by the Soviets, some of whom had then been sent

to Communist China." As such, we have given it our priority attention. As the above analysis indicates, this initial depiction of the list does not withstand scrutiny. We do not doubt that Russian officials may have described it in February 1992 as above; however, this is not the first time that the Russian side has erred in its own description of material passed to our side.

b. Nothing in this list points to the Soviet Union as the custodian of U.S. POWs.

c. The list is actually a composite of numerous separate files of different categories of personnel.

d. The list purports to be of American POWs, yet contains, ln addition to POWs, the names of missionaries, CIA personnel, and personnel who were never POWs at all.

e. The list purports to cover the years 1950-51, yet numerous personnel, such as the Arnold crew, the two CIA employees, and others were captured by the Communists in 1952 and 1953.

f. By compiling just a list of names rather than allowing access to the files themselves, the Russian side has shorn away most of the historical context which would have provided many more answers, especially for the numerous POWs who died in enemy hands or for those whose names cannot be identified.

g. The list appears to have been hurriedly and carelessly put together by the Russians to satisfy the most superficial requirements of the U.S. side.

ANNEX D TO TASK FORCE RUSSIA 13 NOV 92 BIWEEKLY REPORT

1. This annex contains summaries of four batches of documents given by General-Colonel Volkogonov to Senator Kerry on 11 November 1992 during the Senate Select Committee Hearing on POW/MIA affairs. This annex provides a "hot read-out" summary of the contents of the documents, without analysis, to inform Biweekly Report readers of the nature of the documents received. Names are generally transliterated directly from the Russian alphabet and have not yet been corrected and matched to the appropriate lists.

2. The documents are numbered TFR 36 through TFR 39 and contain the following numbers of pages:

TFR 36 contains 112 pages of documents. TFR 37 contains 100 pages of documents. TFR 38 contains 89 pages of documents. TFR 39 contains 212 pages of documents.

TFR 36 SUMMARY

TFR 36-1 to 36-2 Summary in Russian of documents contained in this batch. Title reads "Information related to the Cold War period".

TFR 36-3 to 36-4 A note dated 16 May 55 to the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Zorin in response to a memo from the U.S. Embassy for information on a Colonel SERIN. The note states that among the sentenced U.S. citizens there is no Serin. States that Serin is in reality a German who is passing himself off as an American Colonel who worked for the FBI. Says the American Embassy heard of Serin from former German POWs.

TFR 36-5 to 36-6 Cover letter and a letter in English from WILFRED CUMISH asking for funds from the American Embassy. Dated 27 Aug 55.

TFR 36-7 Statement dated 8 Sep 55 saying that GOPKINS [HOPKINS], CUMISH and FIELD (alias FIENGERSH) were released ahead of time.

TFR 36-8 to 36-10 Letter to Zorin in response to a request for information on U.S. citizen BAUMEISTER, alias BOMISTER, BOMEJSTER, WILLIAM, WILLY, GEORGE. Letter states they have no information. Dated 28 Oct 55.

TFR 36-11 to 36-21 Information and documents on SIDNEY RAY SPARKS.

TFR 36-22 to 36-24 Information in response to demarches from the Americans and Soviets to each other. American names listed of which the Soviets have no information are: CHARLES DEMLER, UIRTA ELIZABETH TOMPSON, WILLIAM GEORGE BAUMEISTER, SERNI (or GZHERNI, CHARNI, CHERNI, CHENNI), KUSHMAN (or KOSHMAN, KOCHMAN [COACHMAN]), RICHARD C. WINTER. States there is information on SIDNEY RAY SPARKS. Also talks about the demarche from the Soviets asking for the return of Soviet citizens detained by the Americans. Dated 4 Feb 56.

TFR 36-25 Document illegible.

TFR 36-26 Request for the early release of MARCHUK, VERDIN and NOBLE. No date on document and only the first page of the document was passed.

TFR 36-27 to 36-31 Request for information on U.S. citizens PETER VOJNAJT, MVETSII GUNNELL SUMMISON who were enroute from India to Kabul and were last seen on a bus in Afghanistan. Unofficial request as to whether they are in the Soviet Union. Soviets say they aren't in the Soviet Union. Time frame of documents are July 1956.

TFR 36-32 to 36-33 Document concerning Petty Officer MICHAEL DOW who fell of the USS BLUE RIDGE and was rescued by a Soviet warship in the Pacific Ocean. Dated 28 Sep 73.

TFR 36-34 Document on the defection of U.S. soldier FABERT KHASENSAR. Dated 14 Jan 51.

TFR 36-35 Document on the defection of SGT EDDIE JAMES BROWN. Dated 31 Jan 4-.

TFR 36-36 Document on defectors WILLIAM VERDIN, GUY KERRICK, HOMER HAROLD COX, WILLIAM JAY PETERSON, DESH ATERTESOV AND ROBERT CHESTER WILSON. Also two Englishmen and three Frenchmen. Dated 27 Mar 51.

TFR 36-37 to 36-38 Document dated 17 Jan 52 stating that in the Soviet occupied zones of Germany and Austria there are a total of 46 servicemen who defected from the occupying forces of West Germany of which 18 are U.S. servicemen.

TFR 36-39 to 36-40 Documents on U.S. defector ROBERT CHESTER WILSON. Dated 21 Jul 52. TFR 36-41 to 36-42 Documents on U.S. defector STEVEN VEKSLER. Dated 22 Aug 52.

TFR 36-43 to 36-52 Document listing U.S. citizens and a summary of their cases in prison in the Soviet Union. Names include: FRIEDRICK CHARLES GOPKINS [HOPKINS]; FIELDS alias FEINGERSH, MARREJ; VASILIJ TIMOFEEVICH MARCHUK; WILLIAM ANDREW VERDIN; ANDROSH BERKESH; NIKOLAJ MIKHAILOVICH SKORODINSKIJ; WILFRED CUMISH; RUDOLPH CHERNE. Dated Jan 54.

TFR 36-53 to 36-54 More information on the U.S. citizens listed in TFR 36-43 to 36-52. Dated Feb 1954.

TFR 36-55 Document on U.S. citizen LELAND LORCH TAUEHRZ who crossed into the USSR from Finland, was sentenced, freed and turned over to the Americans. Dated 13 March 54.

TFR 36-56 to 36-57 Documents translated from English containing information on WILLIAM T. MARCHUK, WILLIAM A. VERDIN and JOHN HELMUT NOBLE. Verdin and Marchuk were held in "Camp 4" also known as "Citizen's Correctional Camp MGB No. 222/R" near Vorkuta. Noble was listed as being held in a camp near Vorkuta. Dated 5 Feb 54.

TFR 36-58 Document asking for information on all U.S. Citizens held in general and special camps and prisons in the Soviet Union. Dated 11 Feb 54.

TFR 36-59 to 36-60 Response to TFR 36-58. States there are 6 Americans arrested in Germany and Austria in camps and prisons and one American who was freed from prison in December 1953 and is still living in the Soviet Union. Names listed are: VERDIN, FIELDS, MARCHUK, CUMISH, SKORODINSKIJ and CHERNE. Does not say who the freed American was. Dated Feb 1954.

TFR 36-61 to 36-64 Documents on VERDIN, MARCHUK and NOBLE. Dated Feb-Mar 1954.

TFR 36-65 Document reporting on the health of GOPKINS [HOPKINS], VERDIN, CUMISH, MARCHUK and FIELDS. Dated 2 Apr 54.

TFR 36-66 to 36-73 Documents on VERDIN, MARCHUK and NOBLE. Regards case history, release from prison and intentions to turn them over to the Americans, Dated April-June 1954. TFR 36-74 to 36-78 Document on the transfer of VERDIN, MARCHUK and NOBLE. Also address the issue of 11 children of Soviet citizens held by the U.S. authorities as well as the Russian diplomat RASTVOROV. Dated Dec 1954.

TFR 36-79 Document on FIELDS and CUMISH. Dated 23 July 54.

TFR 36-80 to 36-81 Documents compiled at the request of the U.S. Embassy who asked for information on citizens that the U.S. considers U.S. citizens. Names include: IRINA MIKHAJLOVNA BERKO; MIKHAIL IVANOVICH SEMKO; IVAN IVANOVICH SEMKO; MARIA VASIL'EVNA KORETSKAYA (KOLODIJ); SOF'YA VIKENT'EVNA KAZANSKAYA; STEPAN STEPANOVICH DOVGULEVICH; VASILIJ (CHARLIE) FEDOROVICH DRAGULA; STEPAN FEDOROVICH DRAGULA; FEDOR (FRANK) FEDOROVICH DRAGULA; MARIA (MARY) FEDOROVNA DRAGULA; MARGARITA FEDOROVNA DRAGULA; IVAN (JOHN) FEDOROVICH DRAGULA; MARIA PETROVNA FEDAK; LUEHTTA ARTUROVNA RUDYK; IVAN VASIL'EVICH GITSKA; YURIJ (GREGORIJ) MIKHAILOVICH KRIVENKO; GENRIKH PAVLOVICH BLACK; VASILIJ (BASIL') DMITRIEVICH MEGITS; STEPAN DMITRIEVICH MEGITS; FEDOR DMITRIEVICH MEGITS; JOHN ANDREEVICH YAREMA. Dated 5 Nov 54.

TFR 36-82 Document stating that NOBLE, MARCHUK and VERDIN are at the collection point for foreigners of the MVD of the Mordovskaya ASSR. Implores that the authorities make a decision on transferring them to the U.S.

TFR 36-83 Documents compiled at the request of the U.S. Embassy who asked for information on citizens that the U.S. considers U.S. citizens. Names include: VALENTINA VASIL'EVNA KAZUN; VLADIMIR VASIL'EVICH KAZUN; MECHISLAV VATSLAVOVICH TSESLYAK. Dated 15 Nov 54.

TFR 36-84 Document on a former U.S. Embassy worker, ANNABEL IRENE BYUKAR-LAPSHINA, who defected to the Soviet Union. Undated.

TFR 36-85 Document on a U.S. serviceman, WILLIAM CLAYTON TERNER [TURNER], who defected to the Soviet Union. Undated.

TFR 36-86 Document on a former NSA employee, BERNOM FERGUSON MITCHELL, who defected to the Soviet Union. Undated.

TFR 36-87 Document on a former U.S. citizen, MARIYA VASIL'EVNA BILAK, who moved to the Soviet Union with her parents. Undated.

TFR 36-88 Document on a former U.S. citizen, CECIL AVGUSTOVICH STONER who illegally crossed into the Soviet Union from Big Diomede Island. After he served his sentence he stayed in the Soviet Union and died there after serving another prison term. Undated.

TFR 36-89 Document on a former U.S. citizen, MIKHAIL EMEL'YANOVICH KOPOV

(KOVDYNSKIJ), who was an auto worker who moved to the Soviet Union. He took Soviet citizenship, served time in prison and has since died. Undated.

TFR 36-90 Information on U.S. serviceman, GUY KERRICK, and two French soldiers who deserted. Document advises to give them back since the MGB has no interest in them. Dated 1 Feb 50.

TFR 36-91 Information on the desertion of U.S. serviceman CARLOS JOHNSON. Dated 3 Aug 53.

TFR 36-92 to 36-96 Information in response to a U.S. request on American citizens. Lots of names of citizens who have left the Soviet Union or are living in Soviet Block countries. Dated Feb 1950.

TFR 36-97 to 104 Documents on CLIFFORD BROWN CHARLES. Duplicated in TFR 18.

TFR 36-105 to 112 Documents on ESAU OGGINS. Duplicated in TFR 18.

TFR 37 SUMMARY

TFR 37-1 Summary in Russian of documents contained in this batch. Title reads "Information regarding the Korean War period".

TFR 37-2 to 37-3 Documents concerning the capture of U.S. Major General WILLIAM FRITCHY DEAN by the North Koreans. Dated 11 Sep 50.

TFR 37-4 Document stating that Soviet AAA in Korea has shot down a total of 569 enemy aircraft between 1 Nov 1950 and 6 Dec 1951 and that Soviet fighter aviation has shot down 510 aircraft with losses of 59 aircraft and 30 pilots. AAA has losses of 29 dead and 53 wounded. Dated 9 Dec 51.

TFR 37-5 Table listing camps and the numbers of POWs in North Korea. Lists a total of 2,257 Americans, 395 Negroes. Also lists English, Turks and French. Dated 1951.

TFR 37-6 to 37-9 Information the Russians received from the Chinese on an American POW, 1Lt JACK IRVING HARDING. Dated 25-26 Jun 52.

TFR 37-10 to 37-21 Notes from a meeting between Stalin and Chou En Lai which took place on 19 Sep 52.

TFR 37-22 Document stating that two U.S. Lt. Colonels landed in China and were being held. Dated December, no year given.

TFR 37-23 Document stating that 9 crewmembers of a shot down aircraft of the 91st Reconnaissance detachment of Strategic Aviation as well as two other servicemen, Colonel ENNOT and Major BAUL were taken prisoner and are being interrogated by the Chinese in Peking. Chinese asked for Soviet MGB [KGB] help in the interrogation and help was offered by the Soviets. Aircraft shot down on 12 Jan 53. Document dated 29 Jan 53.

TFR 37-24 to 37-33 Coversheet, letter to Mao Tse Tung and Kim Ir Sen (page two missing) and a directive to the Soviet UN delegation on the conduct of the Korean War. Dated Mar 53.

TFR 37-34 to 37-43 Documents concerning negotiations in Korea. stating that the Soviets agree with the Chinese on the issue of negotiations in conjunction with the letter from [General] Clark. Dated Jul 53.

TFR 37-44 to 37-48 Documents on Soviet involvement in Korea. States that Soviets are forbidden from participating in interrogations of POWs. Dated Feb-Mar 51.

TFR 37-49 to 37-53 Documents concerning the detainment of two U.S. servicemen, Captains BEN UIKLY STATTS and CARLETON VOLTS, who landed in a helicopter in North Korea. Date Jun 63.

TFR 37-54 Document on 1Lt JACK IRVING HARDING. Duplicate of TFR 37-6.

TFR 37-55 to 37-65 List of 71. Duplicate of TFR 3-24 to-3-34. These documents have TFR 3 numbers written on them indicating that they are duplicates of the documents which were already in TFR possession.

TFR 37-66 to 37-100 Interrogation report of Capt. ROBERT A. NOVRI, shot down on 20 Jun 53. SIGNED BY LT. COLONEL SAN'KOV, INTELLIGENCE CHIEF, UNIT PP 54892.

TFR 38 SUMMARY

TFR 38-1 to 38-2 Summary in Russian of documents contained in this batch. Tittle reads "Incidents connected with the destruction, damaging or forced landing of American aircraft over the territory of the former USSR".

TFR 38-3 to 38-9 Information on the 8 Apr 1950 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of TFR 19-139 to 19-145 and TFR 27-1 to 27-7.

TFR 38-10 to 38-11 Letter from Andropov to the Central Committee stating that they know nothing about survivors from the 8 Apr 50 shoot down. Also mentions JOHN NOBLE in this letter. Duplicate of TFR 27-8 to 27-9.

TFR 38-12 Documents on 26 Dec 50 shoot down of a U.S. B-29 aircraft. This document should probably be included under the Korean War documents. Contact with Air Force casualty affairs has no records of a shoot down of a B-29 on this date.

TFR 38-13 to 38-18 Documents on the 6 Nov 51 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of TFR 27-10 to 27-15.

TFR 38-19 to 38-20 Documents on the 13 Jun 52 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of TFR 27-19 to 27-20.

TFR 38-21 to 38-32 Documents on the 7 Oct 52 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Partially Duplicated in TFR 27-21 to TFR 27-28.

TFR 38-33 to 38-48 Documents on the 29 Jul 53 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicated in TFR 27-29 to 27-50.

TFR 38-49 to 38-50 Documents on the 7 Nov 54 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of TFR 27-51 to 27-52.

TFR 38-51 Two newspaper articles from TASS regarding the 4 Sep 54 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of TFR 27-53.

TFR 38-52 to 38-59 Documents on the 18 Apr 55 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of TFR 27-54 to 27-61.

TFR 38-60 to 38-61 Documents on the 27 Jun 58 shoot down/force down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of TFR 27-62 to 27-63.

TFR 38-62 to 38-71 Documents on the 2 Sep 58 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of 27-64 to 27-74.

TFR 38-72 to 38-73 Illegible documents, possibly related to the 2 Sep 58 incident. Duplicate of TFR 27-75 to 27-76.

TFR 38-74 to 38-75 Documents on the return of the body of Capt WILLARD GEORGE PALM to U.S. authorities. Duplicate of TFR 27-77 to 27-78.

TFR 38-76 to 38-79 Documents on the repatriation of JOHN RICHARD MAKKOUN and BRUCE FREEMAN OLMSTED from the 1 Jul 60 shoot down of a U.S. aircraft. Duplicate of TFR 27-79 to 27-82. -

TFR 38-80 to 38-82 Documents of the 19 Nov 51 force down of a U.S. aircraft with four U.S. servicemen on board. Duplicate of TFR 27-16 to 27-18.

TFR 38-83 to 38-84 Documents on the recovery of the remains of ERNEST EVGENIJ POZA on 14 Oct 60 by a fishing trawler. Duplicate of TFR 27-83 to 27-84.

TFR 38-85 Report on the ejection and rescue of HUGH M. LAVELLI from a U.S. military plane that malfunctioned over the Atlantic Ocean. Rescue by a Soviet fishing boat. Duplicate of TFR 27-85.

TFR 38-86 to 38-89 Document from the U.S. Embassy dated 17 Jul 56 translated into Russian which mentions the 8 Apr 50 and the 13 Jun 52 shoot down; asserts that prisoners released from the camps report that there are survivors of these incidents in the Soviet Union. Lists the crews for both aircraft.

TFR 39 SUMMARY

TFR 39-1 Summary in Russian of documents contained in this batch. Tittle reads "Information regarding citizens of the USA missing in action during the Second World War.

TFR 39-2 to 39-29 Documents, lists and transfer information of Allied airman interned in the European part of the Soviet Union and in the European Theater of Operations.

TFR 39-30 to 39-37 List of Allied servicemen discharged from hospitals and infirmaries of the Northern Fleet. Duplicates TFR 19-46 to 19-53.

TFR 39-38 to 39-130 Duplicates TFR 19 documents from the Military Medical Museum. Lists, telegrams and documents regarding liberated Allied servicemen who were former POWs of the Germans.

TFR 39-131 to 133 Documents related to the repatriation of six bodies from a U.S. aircraft crash on Kamchatka 9 Jun 45.

TFR 39-134 to 135 Documents to G.F. KENNAN stating that the Soviets have issued an exit visa for a CHARLES GORDON BARROWS on 10 Apr 45. Document dated 12 Apr 45.

TFR 39-136 Document regarding the repatriation of the body of THOMAS RING. Dated 23 Feb 47.

TFR 39-137 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-138 to 139 Document regarding the repatriation of TSgt THOMAS E. RING, an interned airman who died there. This document grants permission for an American commission to visit the burial sites of U.S. servicemen. Also states that a total of nine servicemen were buried in Kamchatka in five separate sites. Dated Jan 47.

TFR 39-140 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-141 to 142 Document regarding the visit of the American delegation to Kamchatka for the exhuming of the nine bodies mentioned in TFR 39-138 to 139. Names listed include: Sgt THOMAS RING, Sgt UTOCHEK and Cpl MATTHEW M. GLADEK. Dated 25 Mar 47.

TFR 39-143 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-144 Document stating that when the Soviets occupied the Kurile Islands that they did not find the remains of any U.S. airman. Document was apparently generated in response to a query on a Pvt. JACK GREENSTEIN. Dated 22 Apr 47.

TFR 39-145 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-146 to 147 Document listing the nine U.S. fliers mentioned in TFR 39-138 to 139 and their burial sites on Kamchatka. Dated Feb 47.

TFR 39-148 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-149 Coversheet forwarding the protocol for the exhumation of the remains of the American fliers and their transfer to the Captain of the ship "Zyryanin". Dated 3 Oct 47.

TFR 39-150 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-151 Document on the exhuming of the body of MATTHEW M. GLADEK. Dated 6 July 47.

TFR 39-152 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-153 Document on the exhuming of the body of PAVEL UTCHEK. Dated 6 Jul 47.

TFR 39-154 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-155 Document on the exhuming of the body of THOMAS E. RING. Dated 6 Jul 47.

TFR 39-156 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-157 Document stating that the bodies of RING, UTCHEK and GLADEK were turned over to the Captain of the "Zyryanin" for transshipment to Vladivostok. Dated 12 Jul 47.

TFR 39-158 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-159 Document on the visit of a special committee from the U.S. to come to Kamchatka for the remains of TSgt THOMAS E. RING. Dated 4 Oct 46.

TFR 39-160 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-161 Document listing the nine U.S. fliers mentioned in TFR 39-138 to 139 and their burial sites on Kamchatka. Dated 7 Dec 47.

TFR 39-162 to 165 Documents on the location of the burial site of the crew members of the B-25 shot down by the Russians on 9 Jun 45. Included in this batch is a letter from the U.S. Embassy asking for this information.

TFR 39-166 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-167 to 168 Report on the shoot down of a B-25 aircraft by the Russians on 9 Jun 45. Includes crew members names. This is the same material presented in TFR 19-118 in a different form.

TFR 39-169 to 171 The external autopsy report and the burial certificate for MATTHEW M. GLADEK. Duplicate of TFR 19-115 to 117.

TFR 39-172 Same as TFR 39-167 to 168. This is the duplicate of TFR 19-118.

TFR 39-173 to 174 Report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the 9 Jun 45 shoot down. Also request permission for the U.S. special committee to come. Dated 29 Aug 47.

TFR 39-175 Archive stamp from the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense for the Russian Federation.

TFR 39-176 to 177 Duplicate of TFR 39-146 to 147.

TFR 39-178 Document in English and Russian annotating a discrepancy in the report of the death of PAVEL UTCHEK. Duplicate of TFR 19-110.

TFR 39-179 to 180 Document on the external autopsy and the burial certificate of PAVEL UTCHEK. Duplicate of TFR 19-111 to 112.

TFR 39-181 to 182 Mostly illegible document dated 29 Jan 47. Mentions a BONER in the document as a POW.

TFR 39-183 Document from the Deputy director of the Camp directorate stating that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is asking for the locations of the U.S. POWs KARL KARL BONNER and JOHAN GUSTAV VAJLER.

TFR 39-184 Document from the Ministry of Internal affairs for the Tambov Oblast stating that they have no information on an U.S. POW named KHARVIS- ARENBERG, WILLIAM (FRIEDRICK WILHELM). Dated 2 Oct 47.

TFR 39-185 Document on BONNER and VAJLER. Gives other German names in here. Dated 18 Feb 46.

TFR 39-186 Receipt for two POWs at Camp No. 188. Also states that ARENBERG was in camp 188 from 20 Sep 45. Also something about a POW named- REJGER.

TFR 39-187 Request from the Ministry of Internal Affairs for information on U.S. POWs JOHANN GUSTAV VAJLER and FRANK WILLIAM KHARVIS-ARENBERG. Dated 20 Dec 46.

TFR 39-188 Document on ARENBERG, BONNER and VAJNER. Also reports on a U.S. POW, GEORGE KONRADI who died on 6 Jul 46. Dated 6 Jan 46 [Probably 47].

TFR 39-189 Another document asking for information on ARENBERG. Dated 9 Apr 47.

TFR 39-190 Document stating that ARENBERG departed Camp 120 to go to Camp 166 on 25 Sep 45. There is also another partial name here, HEINRICH RUDOL'PH ---GER. A receipt for uniforms is also included on this TFR number. Appears to be a totally separate document which was included on this page by the Russians to save paper. Dated 27 Mar 47.

TFR 39-191 Handwritten document that is partially illegible but has what appears to be the signature block of the Deputy director of a camp on it.

TFR 39-192 Handwritten document from camp No. 338 stating that ARENBERG is not in this camp. Also lists some other names, FRED VALENTINE GEIM, JAN [1 word illegible] SIMBRAT, JURD[illegible] [ZHARKOJ?] are not there either. Dated 7 May 47.

TFR 39-193 More documents on VAJNER. Dated 20 Dec 46 and 16 Feb 47.

TFR 39-194 Document stating KONRADI died and that BONNER was exposed as being of a nationality other than American and was transferred somewhere under a different name and nationality. Dated 25 Dec 46.

TFR 39-195 Two separate documents on one page. The first looks like a transfer slip and the second is partially illegible but mentions ARENBERG, BONNER and VAJNER. Both dated 1947.

TFR 39-196 Two more documents on ARENBERG on one page. Report negative results. Dated 26 Jul 47 and 26 Sep 47.

TFR 39-197 Two more documents on one page. First is about ARENBERG and HEINRICH RUDOL'PH REJGER. Relates to their transfer among camps. The second document is about ARENBERG, JAN GEORGE SIMVRIT and FRED VALENTIN GEIM reporting on their transfer to camp 388. First document undated, second document date May 47.

TFR 39-198 Duplicate Of TFR 39-189.

TFR 39-199 Duplicate Of TFR 39-190.

TFR 39-200 Duplicate Of TFR 39-196.

TFR 39-201 Duplicate Of TFR 39-197.

TFR 39-202 Partially illegible document regarding ARENBERG and REJGER. Undated.

TFR 39-203 Duplicate Of TFR 39-192.

TFR 39-204 Duplicate Of TFR 39-183.

TFR 39-205 Duplicate Of TFR 39-181.

TFR 39-206 Duplicate Of TFR 39-188.

TFR 39-207 Duplicate of TFR 39-195.

TFR 39-208 Duplicate of TFR 39-194.

TFR 39-209 Duplicate of TFR 39-193,

TFR 39-210 Duplicate of TFR 39-185.

TFR 39-211 Duplicate of TFR 39-187.

TFR 39-212 Duplicate of TFR 39-186.